Weekly Bureau of Information for All Who Till the Soil or Are Interested in Making Homes

FINISHING YEARLINGS IN CONFINES OF DRY LOT

Professor J. II. Skinner writes: who was then my associate in the Department of Animal Husbandry, assisted me in an experiment in finishing yearling calves in dry lots as comtained may be briefly summarized as

Calves, given a full feed of grain from November to May, made more rapid and cheaper gains, obtained a highen finish, sold at a higher price and returned a greater profit fed in a dry lot than when finished on the pasture.

The full-bred calves, when turned on grass, shrunk so much during the first ten days that it required from two to three weeks to bring them back

to their original weight.

Steers fed in dry lot consumed a greater amount of concentrates than

while on the pasture.

The beef of the future must come from the farms of the Middle West, and the feeder, who, in the fall of the year, buys calves with a view to finishing them for market in such condition that they will sell as prime yearlings, should realize that he is entering into a feeding monostium that ing into a feeding proposition that will require from nine to twelve months for its completion. In order to make the greatest finan-

cial success from the venture, he should select calves showing pro-

cial success from the venture, he should select calves showing pronounced beef types, quality, early maturity, large capacity for feed and the "inilk fat" which has been secured by having suckled the dam until placed in the feed lot.

The calves should, if possible, be taught to eat grain before weaning, in order that there may be no loss in weight or condition when required to depend entirely upon themselves for sustenance. These two factors are only under control of the man who finishes calves of his own raising and who should logically follow the production of yearling beef in the corn belt.

For him who makes a business of feeding cattle rather than producing them, the western ranges must fufinish the material for the feed lot, which means that the calves will necessarily have lost much of the "bloom" carried at weaning time and also be entirely unaccustomed to the feeds used for production of beef in the corn belt, both of which will result in a longer feeding period where prime yearling beef is produced.

When calves are first placed in the who has been secured by makes the best mother, but if those who claim that the chicken hen makes the best mother, but if those who claim that the chicken hen makes the best mother, but if those who claim that the chicken hen makes the best mother, but if those who claim that the chicken hen makes the best mother, but if those who claim that the chicken hen makes the best mother, but if those who claim that the chicken hen makes the best mother, but if those who claim that the chicken hen makes the best mother, but if those who claim that the chicken hen makes the best mother, but if those who claim that the chicken hen makes the best mother, but if those who claim this will notice, when feeding young turkeys with a chicken hen, they will see that often the turkeys will, after eating a few mouthfuls, go off in search of an insect until called back by their unnatural food.

They do not wish to eat much at one time, and when being feed, should, at the same trange must fuf

beef is produced.

When calves are first placed in the feed lot they should be given the most palatable feed that can be obtained until they have learned to eat. Most excellent results in starting them can be secured from a grain mixture of shelled corn, bran and oats mixed in equal proportions by weight, adding one part of linseed meal to ten parts of the grain mixture.

one part of linseed meal to ten parts of the grain mixture.

For roughage, good, bright clover or alfalfa hay and corn silage are most useful. After they have learned to eat grain, the expensive feeds such as bran and oats may be dropped from the ration and the more concentrated feeds such as corn, cotton seed or linseed meal increased according to appetite and fed in connection with good roughage during the winter.

Our conclusions were that if it were possible to turn them out early in the season before the grass starts and con-

our conclusions were that it work possible to turn them out early in the season before the grass starts and continue the feeds used in the dry lot, so that the steers would be accustomed to the grass gradually, then there would be an advantage of dry-lot feeding in the summer, except for that which is due to the premium trade for dry-fed cattle on the central markets, caused by the general belief that carcasses from such cattle are superior to those from grass-fed animals.

This method of treatment will result in an increase of approximately two pounds per head daily for six months. When high-grade calves are given a full feed during this period on such rations they will sell from 25 cents to 50 cents per 160 below the prices paid for cattle of equal quality and type on the central markets, and will require from three to four months of full feeding to make them prime.

The feeding to make them prime.

Woung Bronze Turkey.

Young Inronze Turkey.

The turkey crop hatched previous to see that the coast is clear.

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The turkey crop hatched previous to see that the coast is clear.

The turkey so the last of November, the cock birds reaching ten or twelve pounds.

The turkey is not fully matured until two years of age, and is in his prime at three years, and nearly as good at four years of age, and is in his prime at three years, and nearly as good at four properties.

Young turkeys are of a delicate nature until they are fully feathered and have thrown out a red on their three working the properties

feeding to make them prime.

difference was only ninety pounds, and the third month those on pasture

The results of three month's feeding show a difference of 741 pounds gain in favor of the dry-lot cattle during the three years, which was sufficient to overcome all the other advantages of pasture feeding when considered in connection with the added "bloom" and higher market pirce of the dry lot at the time of marketing.

TURKEY-RAISING MADE LARGELY PROFITABLE

paid for turkeys at the Thanksglving season, it may be well enough to talk a little about the turkey as a money crep. In this connection M. E. Whit-lock writes interestingly as follows:

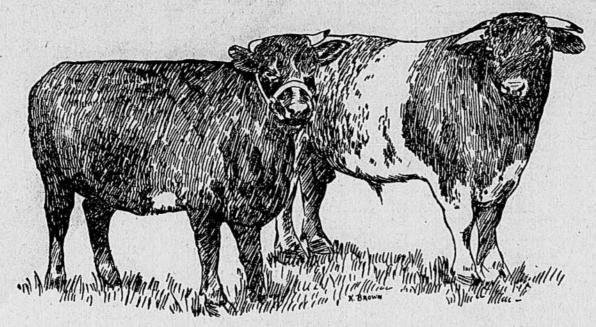
has been said against turkeys that they are destructive to crops, but in the writer's experience, they have, instead, proven a benefit to growing crops of hay or grain; they are in

search of insects, not green food.

As soon as, or before, the hons show an inclination to seek for nests in the spring a sufficient number of barrels or large boxes should be placed where they can find them, preferably on the ground, so that the hen may walk into

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Facts for Farmers, Stock Breeders, Poultry Raisers, Orchardists, Truckers and Gardeners---Queries and Answers



SHORTHORN CHAMPIONS.



them prime.

report of the experided advantage in feeding.

To fatten tustantly occurs at about three months of age. After that they are hardy, and may be allowed unfeeding.

The following report of the experiments shows a decided advantage in favor of dry-lot feeding:

The cattle used were high-grade flereford steers. The dry lots were not well adapted to summer feeding, for the sheds were low, and, therefore, hot, and the flies could not be kept out of them. The pasture consisted of nine acres of mixed timothy and clover, which furnished more grass than the cattle could consume from the middle of May to the middle of the second month, but there was a decided decline during the next two months, owing to their becoming fatter and the condition of the weather.

The cattle in the pasture made the smallest gain during the first month, but there was a decided decline during the ext two months, owing to their becoming fatter and the condition of the weather.

The cattle in the pasture made the smallest gain during the first month of summont to grain they would eat.

The steers in the dry lot made a gain of 894 pounds in excess of those on pasture during the first month of summer feeding, but the second month the difference was only ninety pounds, and the third month those on pasture.

TRICKLE THAT THE MAY THE MAY A GOOD THE THAT THE MAY THE MAY



Enemies of Young Trees, orchards, and when that is completed the season's pruning may be begun. Fall is really the beginning beginning of the pruning season, and there are many advantages in doing as much as possible of this work during favorable possible of this work during favorable weather of early winter. About the only objection which may arise to doing this work before spring comes from localities where the winters are cold and dry, and there it is frequently found that wounds which are made in the fall dry out during the winter to such an extent that the bark is killed for a considerable area around the for a considerable area around the wound, making the wound many times larger than it would have been other-

harm her, but let her off the nest each | and behind these are hitched harrows, picking.

which leave the land in fine condition. BRIEF NOTES THOUGHT The engine moves with apparent ease, and, in fact, it could drag more discs more harrows if they could be

and, in fact, it could drag more discs and more harrows if they could be handled to advantage.

The farm traction engine is yet really in its first stages of development. Inventors confidently expect soon to produce a machine much lighter in weight, more easily handled, better adapted to all kinds of farm work, which can be operated at less expense for fuel.

It will not be surprising if in the next ten years farms as small as 100 acres will be operated mainly by traction power. The best inventive genius of this country is now at work trying to produce a useful little machine that can be operated in small fields, furnish power for separators, pumping machines, feed grinders, and so on, and take the place of a single team of horses in transporting produce from the feet of the appearance of a country home of a co horses in transporting produce from the farm to the market,

Inoculation Necessary.

Alfalfa will not grow in a soil in which it has never been grown or in which its near relative, sweet clover, has not grown, or unless the soil has been inoculated. This is for the reason that the little germs or bacteria which produce the knots or nodules on the roots of the alfalfa must be present in the soil before the crop will thrive. These nodules are important in the development and thriftiness of the crop, and it is through them that nitrogen is added to the soil. The inoculation of the soil with these germs may be done by spreading a little soil from an old alfalfa or sweet clover field at the time the alfalfa seed is planted, or by inoculating the seed with a commercial culture of the organism before it is sown.

Experiments have proven the average ragin is hove proven the average milk cow requires about an ounce of salt per day. Heavy milkers should have more.

Sheep need some roots at this seaton of the year and plenty of cleam water.

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Sheep need some roots at this seaton of the year and plenty of cleam water.

Small potatoes should never be used for "seed." They are very likely to be the most degenerate seed stock that could be planted.

There are two periods in the year and shipping accounts, and the stocks at Chicago are abnormally small in consequence. It is said, however, that receipts at Chicago are abnormally small in consequence. It is said, however, that receipts at Chicago are abnormally small in consequence. It is said, however, that receipts at Chicago are abnormally small in consequence. It is said, however, that receipts at Chicago are abnormally small in consequence. It is said, however, that receipts at Chicago are abnormally small in consequence. It is said, however, that receipts at Chicago are abnormally small in consequence. It is said, however, that receipts at Chicago are abnormally as a marked gain.

Outs showed signs of falling off early and the soil the more freely, and the m

The Brood Sow.
We believe it is a great mistake to reed gilts under eight months, although many farmers breed them at five months. A gilt at five months is not fully developed, and cannot, therefore, produce pigs with the greatest vitality.

A gilt bred too young can never recover the vitality about great never re-

A gift bred too young can never re-cover the vitality she loses at that time, and, while some farmers say that they produce good pigs, they probably do not know how much better ones they might raise had they been bred three

months later.

Never select for a brood sow one that has a long face and a wild eye and nervous manner. The quiet kind with plenty of room for food makes the

best mothers.

It is very important in selecting formed teats on both sides.

Preserving Eggs in Salt.

position at the bottom of the vessel; an egg from three to five days old shows an elevation of the flat end so that its long axis forms an angle of 20 degrees. With an egg eight days old the angle increases to 45 degrees; and with one fourteen days old to 60 degrees, and with one three weeks old to 75 degrees, while an egg one month old floats vertically upon the pointed end." end.

Any one can try this. A scale must be attached to the outside of the ves-sel to determine the angles.

About the Ducks.

Although ducks will spend a great deal of time in the water if it is always accessible, when they return to their quarters they require a perfectly dry place. dry place.
The straw or litter, which should

always be cut fine, must be removed as soon as it becomes damp or filthy. Care in this matter will prevent weak-ness of the legs and other troubles.

in the dry let.

This shows that in the superiority of the dry-lot method, the feeding was due entirely to the behavior of the steers the first month, after which the pasture was superior.

The results of three months feeding. of fine grit.

After the fifth or sixth day a little

should be added to the duckling's

In the perfect creamery the animal heat and odor are gotten rid of as soon ssible.

Milk pans and palls are all the better for a good sun bath in a sweet, airy place after having been washed,

Fresh Eggs.

Because of the readiness with which eggs spoil, the term "fresh" has beome synonymous with the idea of decome synonymous with the idea of de-sirable quality in eggs. However, the actual age of an egg is only one of the factors which affect the quality. An egg forty-eight hours old that has lain in a wheat shock during a warm July rain would probably be swarming with bacteria and be absolutely unfit for food, while another egg stored eight months in a first-class cold storage

FARM TRACTION ENGINE

FARM TRACTION ENGINE

FARM TRACTION ENGINE

The heat of the has to jump down into the barred or box the chances are some eggs will be broken. Seclude these boxes or barrels by partly covering them with brush or straw. After the hen begins to lay, remove the eggs eggs, give all over that number to a chicken hen, but when the eggs are hatched, give all to the turkey hen. After the hen has been set, shut her in a safely from anything that might harm her, but let her off the nest each let her off the nest each let have been set, shut her harm her, but let her off the nest each let her off the absolutely unfit for foo

OUT BY THE WAYSIDE

four brood sows and raises a quantity of pigs in connection with cream or butter selling and the production of fruit, has a continual source of profit. Experiments have proven the ave-

A pair of scales which will weigh at least twenty-five pounds will be found useful in many ways in the Some kinds of fruit trees and vines

need to be pruned annually, while others may be but rarely and little It is neither essential nor is it good

A German paper gives in substance the following, as a result of certain tests where the eggs were placed in a saturated solution of common salt.

"A fresh egg lies in a horizontal position at the bottom of the vessel; an ever from three to five days old shows."

"The farmer of to-day, due to the telephone, railways and rural mail delivery, in many parts of the country, is nearer to the business and commercial centres of the cities than the suburban resident was a few years ago.

Why They Stay.

Improvement churches, roads, telephone service, libraries, social life and industrial convenience of the rural sections means that the boys and girls of the farms will soon cease to feel the lure of the towns.



hay he can eat.

The Poultry Section

IN THE CHICKEN YARD

Nothing is more important than the green food for poultry. It is surprising how much can be grown on a small patch of ground. Lettuce stands at the head for little chicks and older ones, too; they never tire of it.

Those who keep ducks should often place them in a new run, and the one just vacated should be sown to rye. Rye is an excellent crop for disinfecting the runs, and, besides, it furnishes considerable green feed.

To be able to furnish eggs or poultry continuously for the trade there must be a continuous supply. These must be raised or purchased. The old hens cease to lay freely, and their Dairy Suggestions.

Cream left on the milk too long will get bitter and rancid.

As a rule, churning is put off too long in the winter time.

Try continuously for the trade must be a continuous supply, must be rafsed or purchased. old hens cease to lay freely, an places must be filled by others.

With many persons a chicken is a chicken, and that is all there is to it. But with others there is as much dif-

Scalded and dried.

The sooner milk is set in a cool place ready for the cream to rise, the more cream there will be.

Use only salt that is fine in quality and grain for butter.

The bronze turkey, which is probably the most popular turkey in this country, was originated in England, through the crossing of an American wild bird upon the black turkey.

The successful poultryman has not stepped into that all at once. He has arrived at that by the slow and arduous road of experience. He cannot stay there except by traveling the same road. The baby ducks are just as well off, in fact, better, without water to swim in until they have grown their crop of

Chickens like ensilage, clover, alfalfa, beets, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, or anything of this nature.

As to Poultry Profits.

J. A. Addleman, of Farmville, or thereabouts, writes The Times-Dis-

price. Why price them at this Northern price and count it profit without taking off the expense of getting them there? The average price of eggs in Richmond will be about 2 cents apiece the year round, and at the little markets about 1½ cents apiece. Now, if you will take 1, cent off each egg that his hens laid, or \$8.20 from his profit of \$15.28, you will have \$7.02 left as profit. I don't think that is right to make people believe that there is all profit in anything, or more than there is. I have been watching the Richmond markets very closely for the last is. I have been watching the Richmond markets very closely for the last two years, and I think that 2 cents apiece would be about the price that any one would get on the Richmond market. I have about 240 hens, and if I can get 2 cents apiece for my eggs the year round, clear transportation charges, it is about all that I can do. And at that price I can make just about the profit that I allowed Mr. Jenkins on his, not allowing anything for the labor of attending to the hens, or for carrying the eggs to market, or or for carrying the eggs to market, or to ship them. I know that there is some profit in chickens. But if I could get 3 cents per egg, clear of transpor-tation, I would turn my farm into a chicken farm at once.

ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP SOON WILL BE ON MARKET

Coming in Contact With United States Grain, Probably Means Re-duced Prices.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] CHICAGO, November 29.—Wheat now is being harvested and threshed in the northern part of Argentine, and this grain will be moved to the ports of that country and placed on vessels for export as rapidly as possible. This wheat will come in direct contact with the grain from the United States and other exporting countries and there is the grain from the United States and other exporting countries, and there is a possibility of reduced prices being seen for a time at least. A great controversy is taking place over the exportable surplus of Argentine, which ranged from \$5,000,000 to 144,000,000 bushels. The latter figures are considered out of line with the actual conditions, and they have received little but condemnation at the hands of the wheat specialists. The larger growthan a house set in the midst of a beautiful lawn dotted with trees, shrubs and flowers.

For insect powder try one pound of tobacco ground fine and mixed with one pound of Persian insect powder. Mix thoroughly and dust everything on the place.

The dairyman that keeps three or four brood sows and raises a quantity of pigs in connection with cream or butter selling and the production of time crop is at least partially placed tine crop is at least partially placed upon the markets of the importing na-

Receipts at primary markets in this

Leaf curl is a more or less common disease in all peach-growing regions of the world, and in some places has proved the most destructive of all disease.

Oats showed signs of failing off early last week, but during the latter part of the week there was an improved business with the foreign demand much better. Offerings from the country were much larger, and are expected to grow, that corn has expected to grow, that corn has com-menced to move and farmers feel that there is a possibility of lower prices for oats.

The provision market has ruled a lit-more active, although, generally speak-ing, speculators have been cautious in making new commitments because of the uncertainty of the hog move-ment at the present time. There has been a good demand at firm prices for live hogs.

onomy to feed the horse all of the OPENING OF STOCK EXCHANGE by he can cat.

Every farm does not present the proper conditions for carrying a large number of hogs, but there is room for at least one hog on every farm, no matter what its size.

The farmer of to-day, due to the telephone, railways and rural mail delivery, in many parts of the country, is nearer to the business and commer.

clysm.

Elsewhere in the general financial situation there was further substantial progress in the repair of damage caused by war. The Chicago Stock Exchange successfully resumed opening the substantial progression of the domestic exchanges.

caused by war. The Chicago Stock Exchange successfully resumed operations, and other domestic exchanges, including the local Coffee Exchange, prepared to reopen.

Extension in the operation of the machinery of the Federal Reserve system proceeded cautiously, with the constant necessity of study and test of untried questions. Rapid retirement of clearing-house certificates and emergency currency revived elements of threatened redundancy.

The commons surplus which resulted from the reduced reserve requirements gave a sense of security to borrowers in spite of the New York clearing-house's warning regarding the new surplus as a fund awaiting investment.

The weekly bank statement in the

surplus as a fund awaiting investment.

The weekly bank statement, in its modified form, showed a moderate increase in loans and a cash loss much below estimates, but the excess reserves, although decreased by about \$6,500,000, aggregated the unusual sum of \$132,424,000. In other respects the exhibit was a virtual rectification of last week's statement. Much of the news from abroad was in keeping with the more cheerful sentiment prevailing here. Although the settlement now in progress in the London market is the most critical of any negotlated since the outbreak of hostilities, prices of stocks in that market give no hint of undue strain. Subscriptions for Great Britain's huge war loan made inroads on London's available supplies, this being a factor in raising exchange rates here.

Resumption of cash trading on the Parls Bourse early in the coming month pointed to a clearing of the financial skies at that important centre.

COTTON REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

NEW ORLEANS, November 29 .- The net results in last week's trading in cotton was small. Futures lost from three to eleven points, and spots gained one-sixteenth of 1 cent a pound, the future market had a fairly good tone during the greater part of the week, developing some softness toward the close, apparently more because of expectations of bearish crop estimates in the next two weeks than anything cless Steady influences. anything else. Steady influences were the large exports for the week, practically a quarter of a million bales, and reports of buying of both spots and futures, in which it was said that German spinners shared. At times the market had very little selltimes the market had very little selling power, and absolutely no pres-sure was felt from spots, although the into-sight for the week was over half a million bales. Late in the week there were rumors of bullish operations in the old January position, which appears to have fallen into strong

Private estimates of the crop may have an important bearing on the course of prices early this week, and after that the trade will be greatly thereabouts, writes The Times-Dispatch as follows:
In your poultry department I saw a plece headed thus: "Some Virginia Chickens." Mr. Jenkins did very well with his chickens as far as to getting eggs, and the eggs were priced at 3 cents a piece, the average Northern can be supported by the personnel of Agriculture, which is due early in December. The general disposition is to look for bearish estimates. The next Census Bureaus a piece, the average Northern

the war in Europe is ended, except the participation of churches, schools and colleges in the program of peace celebration already arranged, has been decided upon by the American peace centenary committee, it was announced yesterday. The committee stated that it had been notified that the committee of 100 of Washington had postponed its functions until a more convenient season, possibly until 1917.

The program adopted by the American committee and approved by the Canadian committee, it was announced, includes the unveiling of the Ghent memorial tablet in the Octagon building in Washington December 2, when President Wilson is to make an ad-

memorial tablet in the Octagon building in Washington December 2, when President Wilson is to make an address; the publication, December 24, of an address to the people of America commemorative of the signing of the treaty of Ghent, which took place Christmas Eve, 1814; the celebration at New Orleans, January 8, 9 and 10, of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans and of the century of peace between English-speaking peoples which followed that battle. A religious observance by the churches of the United States and Canada February 14, the Sunday nearest February 17, the date on which the treaty of Ghent was ratified, and formal addresses in many State capitals February 17 or 18, the date, respectively, of the ratification of the treaty by the Senate and its proclamation also are proposed.

WOMAN'S HAT MILLINERY OR NOT? I. C. C. PROBLEM

are proposed.

Rate Question Involves Designation of Untrimmed Hendgear Made by Machinery.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—When is a woman's hat?
That and other questions of women's headgear has been put clearly up to the interstate Commerce Commission, trained to deal with rates on freight and passengers, and equipment of rali-roads from safety signals to locomotive boilers.

They've just got to settle the question as to when a woman's hat is such and when it is not. To help along the decision the complainants have delved deeply into the origination of millinery, going back almost as far as the stone ages, and have served their studies on the commission in the hope that that body would see the right their way.



THE G. E. CONKEY CO.

ber 8, and this will attract more or less attention this week.

The export situation will be closely watched because of bearish claims of the last day or two that the falling off in receipts at Toxas points means a similar falling off in export shipments. Any check in the outward movement of cotton would be a strong bearish influence, whereas a continued healthy increase in exports would greatly strengthen the position of the market.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS

ARE DELAYED BY WAR

Peblic Rejotcings Postponed Until After European Struggle

Is Ended.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Postponement of all public rejotcing until the war in Europe is ended, except the participation of churches, schools and colleges in the program of peace celevation already arranged, has been decided upon by the American peace centenary committee, it was announced yesterday. The committee stated that thad been putfied that the committee is two markets.

On men's and boys' hats from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast were cheaper than the rates on women's untrimse and hats, or millinery. That is the word that caused the trouble in the lantic to the Pacific Coast were cheaper than the rates on women's untrimse and hats, or millinery its mill caused the trouble in the lant caused the trouble in the lant of the action of it must be cause does more or it don't just look right. They are all packed the same way except the trimmed hats, and they do not come up in this Argument.

A number of milliners on the Pacific Coast were cheaper than the rates on women's untrimse and hats, or millinery life that is the word in the lamts of more or it don't just look right. They are all packed the same way except the trimmed hats, and they do not come up in this Argument.

A number of milliners on the Pacific Coast wore or it don't just look right. They are all packed the same way except the trimmed hats, and they do not come up in this Argument.

A number of railroys handling that hat caused the trouble in the unit must caused the trouble in the unit must caused the trou

FOR PROFIT AND SUCCESS,

Wood's Poultry Grain Food

"I have been using your Wood's Poultry Grain Food for about three years, and find it a good, clean, healthy food, and far superior to other similar food I have used. My hens also lay better while being fed on your feed."

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It tells all about our Poultry Foods and Supplies. Write or call for it.

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Cor Stath and Marshall Streets. 1707 East Franklin Street.

A Profitable and Interesting Occupation!

With a Mandy

Lee Incubator and Brooder Chickens can be hatched out about every three weeks during winter and spring, for sale

highest market prices. Special Circulars, giving prices and information about 'Mandy Lee," on request. See or write us.

at the time when they bring the

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Capital and Surplus . . \$ 3,000,000 Deposits 13,375,000 Resources Over 20,000,000

Established 1865.

The Two Boys and the Two Sick Fathers

tide which brought the insurance agent.

First boy: "What would your father leave if he

Second boy: "He would leave me and mother. What would your's leave?" First boy: "He would leave me and little sister

and \$5,000 life insurance. If I was you I'd hurry home and tell your father to send for the insurance

Comment by William Shakespeare: "There is a tide in the affairs of men-' One of the fathers failed to take advantage of the

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Richmond, Va.